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Business Centers.

vs. Jenkins, directed a writ of prohibition to send her ships to break the blockade; that the issue against the defendant to prevent him | spinners and weavers of Lowell, Manchester, from further proceedings against the plaintiff | Fall River and all the cotton manufacturing under the poor debtor law. Clapp was cited towns of New England, not having any more to appear before Jenkins, commissioner of insolvency, November 19, between 9 and 10 a.m. | streets and crying for bread. The Southern On the morning of the 19th Clapp appeared at hewspapers informed their readers that the the office of Jenkins at 9:45 a.m., according to North would soon be starved into submission. the new time. The magistrate refused to re- "The Northern people," said the Charleston cognize the new time standard, and as it was | Courier, in December, 1860, "have a long, dark one minute past 10 by the old time Jenkins | winter of cold and hunger impending over defaulted the debter. Judge Holmes decided | their heads. Before it is over they will have that Clapp had a right to be governed by the | millions of operatives without work and withnew standard, which by its universal adoption out bread. When cold and hunger do their went into effect.

Inspired no doubt by the example of the projectors of the Baltimore Exposition enterprise, some of the live and wealthy business men of Pittsburg, Pa., have secured the option of a on which they propose to erect a building on merchants' exchange, offices and stores. A

The rail department of the Pittsburg Bessemer Steel Works, at Homestead, Pa., was shut down on the 7th inst., throwing 800 men out of employment. It is stated that the Edgar Thompson Works, at Braddocks, which emplays 3.000, men will follow suit in a week unless arrangements can be effected with the employees to work at a small reduction this winter or until trade improves. McKee, Anderson & Co.'s mill, at Beaver, Pa., was closed on the 7th, and will remain closed until after the holidays. The Manchester Iron and Steel Works will suspend operations on Monday on account of searcity of stock, and 150 men will be thrown "I have no intention of interfering with out of employment.

ber of miles of railroad built from January 1, the national authority. 1863, to September 30th was 4,244, which added

Articles of incorporation have been filed at Cheyenne, W. T., by the Wyoming, Yellowstone Park and Pacific Railway Company. Among the incorporators are L. Dupont, the powder manufacturer; A. R. Converse, presidept of the First National Bank, Cheyenne, and Gov. Hale, of Wyoming. The road will run through the coal, iron, soda and petroleum region of Western Wyoming, in the National Park and Montana, and its construction will begin in the spring.

The National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association closed its eleventh annual session at Cincinnati on the 6th inst. A report was read showing that the total value of butter, cheese, eggs and poultry marketed in the United States in 1883 amounts to more than \$600,000,000. John W. MacDenald, of New York, was chosen Pennsylvania, James Hewes for Maryland and W. S. Foote for Virginia.

The Farmers' Congress of the United States convened on the 5th inst. at Louisville. Sixty elegates were present, representing Kentucky. pessee, South Carolina, Virginia, Mississppi, Colorado and Indiana. The president of the Congress, Major Thomas J. Hudson, of Lamar, Miss., made an address, urging the appointment of the Commissioner of Agriculture as a member of the President's Cabinet.

The board of managers of the New Orleans G. M. Jorgensen, architect, of Meridian, Miss., gun for the main building. The building will be 1.500 feet long and 900 feet wide, with 1,000,-393 square feet of floor space, including a music ball in the center, with a scating capacity for 12:000 persons.

Rufus H. Phinney, president of the Work-ingmen's Association of Lynn, Mass., has issued an appeal to the workingmen of the State and Nation, in which he urges the organization of a new party to be called the "National Workingmen's Party," and calls for a national convention and the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President.

The treasurer of Connecticut has just placed \$1,060,000 of the 3) per cent, bonds of the State in one of the savings banks at a premium of 6.85 per cent. This is the best showing ever Connecticut bonds.

The immigrant arrivals at Castle Garden, New York, during the past eleven months foot up 372,477, a decrease of 63,155 compared with those of the corresponding season last year. The arrivals during the month just closed were 24,444, a decrease of 3,757 compared with No-

adopted at the last meeting ordering a general | which should be aristocratic and exclusive. suspension of the nail mills for five weeks from

Col. W. H. Merritt at Wilson's Creek.

quest of a subscriber:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1882. Hon. WM. H. MERKITT, Des Moines, Iowa, My DEAU SIR: Your letter of March 15 reached me in Europe as I was about starting on my return to the United States, and I avail myself of the first opportunity after reaching home to answer it. I do not he situte to say most emphatically that there is not the eligistest foundation in fact for the assaults duct of the 1st Iowa infantry in the battle of Wilson's Creek, and the gallantry of that regiment was considered worthy of special mention in my afficial report of that battle. Your own conduct regiment into action until you were completely enveloped and lost to view in the smoke of battle. I, as Genera' Lyon's staff officer, and by his direction, gave you the order to advance and attack General Lyon nor any other officer but you commanded your regiment in the battle, except as above stated, and you led the regiment in its exe- Sumter, cution of that command. I have never heard anyfrom any officer or soldier who was present on the

The G. A. R. Will Stand by Rosecrans. Myron M. Fish Post, No. 406, of Ontario, N. Y., at last. The blow was to be struck; the war at a recent meeting:

Resolved, That we pledge our patriotic honor to appliedd and sid General W. S. Roscerans in his determination to present to the Forty-eighth Con-Pean joint resolution for a constitutional admend-ment forever forbidding polygamy in the United States and Territories of our country, and the passege of a law stringent enough to uphold the man-date of the fundamental law. Rescired. That we send a copy of these resolu-

tions to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for publication. questionably one of the most valuable, and we government built on slavery which would be not simply for business purposes, but private | think that the Confederacy would fade away and hourshold correspondence. There are like a dream; that his own weak and trembling advertisement of which appears in another a rope for his own neck; that the day would column, appears to have a special claim to come when his lifeless body would be swaying public favor by reason at once of its compact- in the air-himself taking his life through ness, its simplicity, and its comparative cheap- mortification at the failure of all his hopes and monials of many well-known business firms. From the sandhills of Morris Island, from

SAVING THE NATION. [Continued from 1st page.]

the New York Tribune, who had done what he could to elect Abraham Lincoln President. WHAT THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE BELIEVED.

slaveholders arrived at, that the Northern people were so divided in sentiment they would not go to war; or, that if they did, it would be an easy matter for the Southern States to conquer the Northern.

Jefferson Davis and the cotton planters thought that England must have cotton to supply the manufactures of that country, to keep millions of people from becoming paupers; Judge Holmes, of the Supreme Court of Mas-sachusetts, on the 4th inst., in the case of Clapp ade the Southern scaports, England would became the usage of the community the day it | work, this deluded rabble will ask alms at the door of the rich, with pikes and firebrands in is in action. Again the cannon of Sumter retheir hands."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

On February 11, Abraham Lincoln, born in a Kentucky log-cabin, who had learned to read | the men take off their shirts and hand them valuable and centrally located square of ground, by the pitch-knot fire blazing on the stone- over to the gunners. Red-hot shot crash into hearth of his humble home; who had split the areade plan, which will embrace under one rails for a living; who had pulled at an oar on fire. In vain the efforts of the soldiers to exgerden, oil exchange, chamber of commerce, up to be an able lawyer, the poor man's friend, member of Congress; who had been elected leave of any one.

people of Indianapolis:

prevail against them."

On March 4 he became President. From Mr. Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of and he went on to say that the Union is per- boat, waving a white flag; how he climbed into Statistics, it is learned that, according to the | petual; that acts of violence against the au- an embrasure and informed Major Anderson best estimates, the wheat crop for the season of | thority of the United States are insurrection- | that he had come from General Beauregard, 1883 was \$10,000,000 bushels; corn crop 1,577,- ary, and that the Union would defend itself and wanted the firing to stop; how through and hold its property; that beyond that there his action the bombardment ceased; how it was at about 6,000,000 bales. From other than would be no invasion, no using of force against agreed that the fort should be surrendered; Boverument sources it is learned that the num- the people, no bloodshed, unless forced upon that Major Anderson upon his departure should

to the 11,591 reported in Poor's Manual as built | South, "and not mine, is the momentons issue | way the surrender was brought about. during the year 1882, gives a total of 15,835 of civil war. The Government will not assail yourselves the aggressors."

> That was the one great question. "I have but one month's provisions," wrote Major Anderson. If provisions were not sent, he would be compelled to evacuate.

Jefferson Davis sent commissioners to Washington to negotiate for the surrender of the fort, but instead of surrendering it, President Lincoln and a majority of his cabinet decided that provisions should be sent to the garrison. "You will not be permitted to purchase provisions in Charleston," said the authorities of South Carolina to Major Anderson, thus stopping the commissary, who had purchased vegetables in the market. The garrison had nothing

left but salt pork and one barrel of flour. A fleet sailed from New York with supplies. WHO BEGUN THE WAR.

president; Jacob Wilber vice-president for tions," was the message of General Beauregard, ence is baptized in blood; your independence had been at work with shovels throwing up | in arms." intrenchments. For three months the Palmetto Guard, the Columbia Artillery and other companies-five thousand troops in all-had been placing cannon and mertars in position. World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Ex- | Lincoln had determined that if there was to be | of the people of the North. position have adopted the design proposed by | war the Southern States should fire the first

officers went out to the fort from Morris Island. the first shot, and, if you do not batter me to pieces, I shall be starved out in three days."

ment cannot wait. Every morning through the winter the people of Charleston had seen, with the rising of the sun, the stars and stripes go up the flagstaff of Sumter, and its crimson folds and fadeless stars float serenely in the breeze through the day; at nightfall they had seen the flash and heard the thunder of the sunset salute to the hateful banner. The colonels, majors, captains, lieutenants, the soldiers in the batteries made for the credit of the State on low-rate longed to humiliate the emblem of national bonds, and shows a firm faith in the solidity of authority. The Governor of the State, Francis W. Pickens, Jefferson Davis, all who had labored with hot and fiery zeal to overthrow the Union, with blood at fever heat, were eager for war. The flag of the United States must be trailed in the dust. The "mudsills," as Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, had called the workingmen of the Northern States, must understand that the cavaliers of the South were their masters. It was the spirit of The Western Nail Association met on the 5th | slavery to be aggressive. The slaveholders "It is a gross mistake," wrote George Fitzhugh, of Virginia, "to suppose that Abolition

inst at Pittsburg and rescinded the resolution | wanted to build a government and a society is the cause of dissolution between the North and the South. The Cavaliers, Jacobites and Huguenots of the South naturally hate, con-We reprint the following letter at the re- temp and despise the Paritans who settled the North. The former are master races; the latter a slave race, the descendants of the Saxon

UNION MEN IN THE SOUTH.

The slaveholding aristocracy, being determined to build up a Confederacy based on slavery, had no regard for the protest of the of the let lowe lufustry at the battle of Wilson's Union. There were many Union men in Vir-I had occasion to observe the con- ginia, but that State must in some way be secured to the Confederacy.

"I will tell you what will put Virginia in the Southern Confederacy in less than an as commanding officer was fully worthy of so | hour," said Roger A. Pryor, a red-hot secesaliana a regiment. I myself saw you lead your | sionist of Virginia, to the people of Charleston;

"sprinkle blood in their faces." April 12th came. Before sunrise al! Charleston was astir: from up town hastening to the the enemy, and I remained long enough to wit- | wharves or climbing into the church steeples; ness your rallant execution of the order. Neither | those down town going up to the roofs of the houses-all turning their eyes towards Fort

THE WAR BEGINS.

"I shall open fire on Fort Sumter in one thereof of Wilson's Creek. I am, dear sir, very hour," was the message which Beauregard sent to Major Anderson at 3:20 a. m.

The needle of Charleston knew that such a The people of Charleston knew that such a message was to be sent. In the hotels, men had sat up all night to talk about it. The The following resolution was adopted by great hour which they had longed for had come was to begin which would make the South great and strong. Half past four: They behold the flash of a cannon. Like a peal of thunder the echoes of the report roll up the bay. Begun at last! A gray-haired man, advanced in years, Edmund Ruffin, who had given all the strength of his manhood to the cause of secession, who had been elected an honorary member of the Palmetto Guards-to him the honor had been accorded of firing the first gan. Ah! little did he know as to what Of recent inventions the type-writer is un- | would come of it. He pictured to himself a note that it is coming into very general use, | powerful among the nations. Little did he various patterns, but the Hall type-writer, an | hand, e'er four years had passed, would twist

the floating battery, from Moultrie, came flashes in quick succession, with peals of thun-der rolling far away. White powder clouds floated out upon the air. The rays of the morning sun streamed up the eastern sky, throwing its light upon the stars and stripes serenely floating from the flagstaff. Six o'clock: As yet there was no answering shot It was a very natural conclusion that the from Sumter. Major Anderson was eating his laveholders arrived at, that the Northern peo- breakfast of fried pork and bread. Seven

breakfast of fried pork and bread. Seven America, with its celebrated Free Seed and Plant o'clock: At last the cannon of Sumter have Distributions, and opened their lips. It is the voice of the Union
—of the people—long suffering, patiently waiting. The thunder which rolls away is their answer to the conspirators who have undertaken to destroy the Government established by Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and the patriots of the Revolution. All through the day the batteries flame, raining solid shot and shell-a concentrated fire upon the beleaguered

Major Anderson's heart is momentarily gladdened by the appearance of the fleet sent to his relief, but the ships are too late; the batteries erected on Morris and Sullivan's Islands, with the guns of Moultrie, command all the

channels; they cannot approach the fort. Through the night the bombardment goes on-a shot or shell falling at regular intervals of fifteen minutes into the fort, but at sunset the cannons in the fort cease their thunder, the soldiers lie down to sleep, unmindful of the bombs exploding around them.

SATURDAY MORNING. Once more the batteries flame. Every gun ply, but more slowly than on Friday, for Major Anderson is obliged to tear up the blankets of the soldiers to obtain flannel to make cartridges for the guns. When the blankets are used up the wooden barracks, setting the building on

roof a splendid hotel, a museum and zoological a Mississippi fiat-boat; who had made his way | tinguish the flames. The people of Charleston, up in the steeples and on the roofs of the houses, behold with glee the pillar of flame delegation has already gone to New York to President, started from his home in Spring- and smoke rising heavenward from the fortexamine the plans of an architect for the pro- field, Ill., to assume the effice. He was the ress. Inside the fort the smoke rolls along the posed building. The projectors are confident | chosen representative of labor, of true democ- passage ways, stifling the officers and men, who of getting the scheme in working shape very racy, of the civilization which comes from free- can only breathe by throwing themselves upon dom. "When the white man," he said "gov- the ground. The flames scorch them. The erns himself, that is self-government; but fire licks up the barracks and burns the gates. when he also governs another man, that is des- | Fearful of an explosion, the soldiers tumble potism. It is the right of every man to eat the | ninety-six barrels of powder into the sea. There | early, six feet high. Large kernels, small cob. bread which he has carned without asking are 200 barrels left, but the magazine must be closed. The blankets are used up; the men At every railroad station great crowds gath- have given their shirts; there is no more cloth ered to look upon his honest face. He loved for cartridges. The flagstaff has been shot his country. This was what he said to the away. Major Anderson has eaten his last meal; there is not a biscuit left-no flour, nothing "When the people rise in mass in behalf of | but pork remaining, but he has no thought of the Union and the liberties of their country, surrendering the fort; he will evacuate on truly may it be said the gates of hell cannot | Monday noon, when the pangs of hunger com-

THE SURRENDER. No need that I should narrate how General slavery in the States where it exists," he said ; Wigfall, of Texas, went out to the fort in a have the privilege of saluting the flag which "In your hands," he said to the people of the he had so bravely defended-but that is the

Never before had Charleston been so intoximiles constructed in the last twenty-one you; you can have no conflict without being cated with joy as on that Saturday night, What should be done about Fort Sumter? Crowds of people surged through the streets, tossing their hats into the air, screaming themselves hoarse in drunken revel.

> WHAT GOVERNOR PICKENS SAID. "Thank God!" said Governor Pickens, standing on the balcony of the Charleston Hotel, addressing the crowd, "Thank God! the day has come; the war is open, and we will conquer or perish. We have defeated their twenty millions, and we have humbled the proud flag of the stars and stripes that never before was lowered to any nation on earth; we have lowered it in humility before the Palmetto and Confederate flags, and have compelled them to raise the white flag and ask for honorable surrender. The stars and stripes have triumphed for seventy years, but on this 13th of April it has been humbled by the little State of South Carolina. And I pronounce here, be-"My batteries are ready. I await instruc- fore the civilized world, that your independcommanding the troops on Morris Island, to is wen upon a glorious battlefield, and you are Jefferson Davis. For three months the slaves | free now and forever, in defiance of the world

> They were proud words. Little did Governor Pickens think what changes four years would bring to Charleston; that grass and weeds would be growing in the streets; that not a A floating battery had been constructed, human footstep would be heard upon the pavewhich was towed by a steam tug into a chosen | ment; that the air would be voiceless; that all position and anchored where it would rain its | the surrounding section would be as silent as shot and shells upon the weakest wall of the the grave-every house desolate, every home fort. Major Auderson had seen it all, but yet | deserted, every building rent by cannon balls he did not attempt to prevent it, for President | or bursting shells. Little knew he of the power

> Governor Pickens had a great plantation; he was rich; slaves did his bidding. Little did "Demand the immediate surrender of Fort he think that ere four years would pass his Sumter," was Jefferson Davis' order to Beaure- slaves would be free, his property diminished, gard, and on the afternoon of April 11th two | Charleston in ruins, and dissolved all his dreams of the future greatness and glory of a "I cannot surrender the fort. I shall await | Southern Confederacy built on human slavery, and the Stars and Stripes once more proudly waving over the shapeless ruins of Samter. South Carolina and the Confederate govern- He and his fellow-conspirators had sown to the wind, but would reap the whirlwind.

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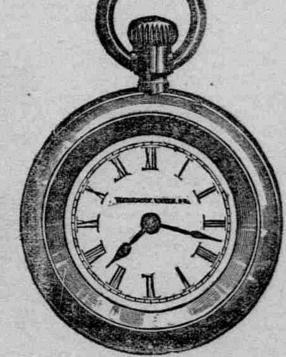
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